

## Part I General Theory

### Basic Law

样本空间  $\Omega$  (outcome space). 事件 A, 可数集  $\{A \in \Sigma\}$ . 互斥  $A_i \in \Sigma$ ,  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ ,  $\cup A_i \in \Sigma$

Kolmogorov Axioms:

For given  $\Omega$  and  $\Sigma$ , 如果存在如下性质:

1.  $\forall A \in \Sigma, P(A)$  有定义 —— 分配概率

2.  $P(\emptyset) = 0$   $\wedge P(\Omega) = 1$  significance

3.  $\forall A_i$  互斥且可数, 其中集合互不相交, 为互斥事件. Then  $P(\cup A_i) = \sum_i P(A_i)$

$\Rightarrow (\Omega, \Sigma, P)$  为一概率空间

More details:

Banach-Tarski 拼接定理 (分球) —— 极限 Axiom of Choice. 但并不唯一定义

Advanced:  $\sigma$ -代数及测度

不可数个下如何定义 event?  $\Omega$  的一个  $\sigma$ -Algebra  $\Sigma$  应满足:

properties: i)  $\Omega \in \Sigma \rightarrow \Omega' \in \Sigma$  ii)  $\Sigma$  子集的可数并仍属于  $\Sigma$ ,  $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \Sigma$

Then,  $\phi \in \Sigma$ , 此时可数反封闭

区中的元素为 event significant ★

拓展:

if  $x-y$  为  $x-y \in \Omega$ ,  $\{x-y \mid y \in \Omega\}$ . By AC,  $\cup \{x-y \mid y \in \Omega\}$  等价集中选取  $\rightarrow N$

$\text{if } N_r = \{x-r, x+r \mid r \in \Omega\}, r \in \Omega$ . Then  $\{r \mid r \in \Omega\} = \cup_{r \in \Omega} N_r$

which means: 无法对  $N$  分配概率

### Cond Prob, Indep and Bayes' Thm

用条件概率 or 利用已知信息,  $P(A|B)$  独立 Note that: 两个独立并不意味着 events 相互独立

Bayes' Thm:  $P(B|A)P(A) / P(B)$  significant

Definition: 划分, 全概率法则  $P(A) = \sum_i P(A|B_i)P(B_i)$

Thm:  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{\sum_i P(B|A_i)P(A_i)}$ , where  $\{A_i\}$  为互斥的

Some methods in Combinatorics: proof by strong

Example: 解的个数:  $2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 1996$  非负整数  $\sum_{j=0}^{1996} (2j+1)(998-jy)$

## Part II Random Variables

### Discrete Random Variables

Definition: Discrete random variable  $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . 要求  $\Omega$  有限 or 可数

PDF (Probability density function)  $f_X(x) = P_{\text{prob}}(w \in \Omega, X(w)=x)$

CDF (cumulative distribution function)  $F_X(x) = P_{\text{prob}}(w \in \Omega, X(w) \leq x)$

Continuous (how to define PDF & CDF)

Definition: PDF  $f_X(x) \geq 0$  且  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$  "归一化"

CDF  $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt$ .

### Expectation

$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)f_X(x) dx$ , 当  $g(x) = x^k$  时  $E[X^k]$  称为 k 阶矩,  $E[(X-E[X])^k]$  称为 k 阶中心矩

$M_n(E[X]) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f_X(x) dx = E[X^n] = E[(X-E[X])^n] + E[X-E[X]]^n = E[X^n] - nE[X]E[X]^n + E[X]^n$

$E[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) f_X(x) dx$

Joint Distribution:

Def. 联合概率密度函数

Random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  with  $f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}$ . Then  $(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  联合密度函数  $f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}$  满足:

$\text{Prob}(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in S = \int_{S} f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad (S \subset \mathbb{R}^n)$

$f_{X_1}(x_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{1}{n!} dx_2 \dots dx_n$  边缘概率密度函数 (marginal) 对其余变量积分

相互独立 iff  $f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_i f_{X_i}(x_i)$

linearity of Expectation (The process of proof is largely like induction)  $\forall X, Y, E[aX+bY] = aE[X]+bE[Y]$

Then,  $X, Y$  独立, then  $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ ,  $E[X^2] = E[X]^2$   $\rightarrow$  Investment portfolio & risk

Covariance (协方差)  $\text{Cov} = E[(X-\mu_X)(Y-\mu_Y)]$  Then,  $\text{Var}(ZX) = \sum_i \text{Var}(X_i \cdot Z) = \sum_{ij} \text{Cov}(X_i \cdot X_j)$   $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \sum_{ij} \text{Cov}(X_i \cdot Y_j)$

Higher moments: 3阶中心距  $\text{skewness}$  (偏斜度), 4阶  $\text{kurtosis}$  峰度

相关系数:  $\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{E[X^2]} \sqrt{E[Y^2]}} \in [-1, 1]$  (Cauchy-S)

$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - \mu_X \mu_Y$

### Convolutions

$(f * g)(z) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u)g(z-u) du$  or  $\sum_i f(i)g(z-i)$ , 这指  $Z=x+Y$ , 且  $E[Z]=0$

Then,  $X, Y$  独立,  $Z=X+Y$ , then  $f_Z(z) = (f_X * g_Y)(z)$  (using CDF)

### Changing Variables

$y=j(x)$ ,  $h=j^{-1}$ . Then  $f(y) = f(j(x)) \frac{dy}{dx} = f_X(h(y)) | h'(y)|$   $\text{high} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{high}}$  要求  $j'$  不为零 (有限个 0)

concrete prob:  $P_{\text{prob}}(Y=y) = P_{\text{prob}}(P(Y=y) = P_{\text{prob}}(Y \leq y))$  通过  $F_Y(y) = F_X(h(y))$

$Z=X+Y$ ,  $X, Y$  独立且连续, 令  $h(y)$  为直接证明  $\rightarrow f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(u) f_Y(z-u) du$

$Z=X/Y$ ,  $f_Z(z) = z^{-2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(w) f_Y(w/z) dw$

Tricks: 用级数可直接求原求和和积

## Part II Distribution

### Discrete Distribution

Bernoulli  $X \sim \text{Bern}(p)$ :  $P(X=1) = p$ ,  $P(X=0) = 1-p$ , then  $H=p - p^2 = p(1-p)$

Binomial  $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ :  $P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ , then  $H=np - np(1-p)$

$X \sim \text{Multinomial}(n, p_1, \dots, p_k) = \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k} p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \dots p_k^{n_k}$  其中  $\sum n_i = n$

Geometric  $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ :  $P(X=n) = p(1-p)^{n-1}$ , then  $H = \frac{p}{p-1}$ ,  $S = \frac{1-p}{p}$

Negative Binomial  $X \sim \text{NegBin}(r, p)$ :  $P(X=k) = \binom{k+r-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^r$ , then  $H = \frac{rp}{p-1}$ ,  $S = \frac{r}{p-1}$  (首次失败时已成功 k 次)

Poisson  $X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$ :  $P(X=n) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}$ , then  $H = \lambda$ ,  $S = \lambda$

Uniform 均匀分布 "均匀性"

Uniform  $X \sim \text{Unif}(a, b)$ ,  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$  累积结果  $Z = X+Y$ ,  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < z < b \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

Exponential  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ,  $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ ,  $H = \lambda$ ,  $S = \lambda^2$

$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ , then  $f_Z(z) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial z^n} (e^{-\lambda z})^n$  with  $n! \lambda^n$ , which is Erlang Distribution

Cumulative distribution method: for generating random variables

$X, f_X(x), F_X(x)$ , then we could get  $X$  by  $X = F^{-1}(Y)$

prob: let  $Z = F^{-1}(Y)$ ,  $\text{Prob}(Z \leq z) = \text{Prob}(F^{-1}(Y) \leq z) = \text{Prob}(0 \leq Y \leq F(z)) = F(z)$

### The Normal Distribution

$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ ,  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  also called Gauss Distribution

sum of Normal random variables  $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ , then  $\sum X_i \sim N(\sum \mu_i, \sum \sigma_i^2)$

$\text{Erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$  (-根号 Erf(1/2))

### Gamma Function

$\text{Mom in Normal distribution } 2m \text{Pr}[Z \in B] \text{ Mom} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_B (1 - \frac{1}{2})^m$

Weibull distribution  $f_{Weibull}(x) = (\lambda/x)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda(x/\mu)^{\alpha}}$   $x > 0$  for 生存分析, 随机预测

Gaussian  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$  均值 方差

$\tilde{f}_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$X \sim \text{Cauchy}(\alpha, \beta)$ ,  $Y \sim \text{Cauchy}(\alpha, \beta)$  then  $X+Y \sim \text{Cauchy}(\alpha+\beta, \beta)$  留数定理

### Chi-square Distribution

Def  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n/2} \Gamma(n/2)} x^{n/2-1} e^{-x/2}$ ,  $x > 0$  记作  $X \sim \chi^2(n)$   $X$  为自由度

Then, if  $X \sim \chi^2(n)$ , then  $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

Then, if  $X_1, X_2 \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $X_1^2 + X_2^2 \sim \chi^2(2)$  // 标准分布:  $Y_1 \sim \chi^2(1)$ ,  $Y_2 \sim \chi^2(1)$ , then  $Y_1 + Y_2 \sim \chi^2(2)$

Proof:  $\text{Prob}(Y \leq y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \Gamma(n/2)} x^{n/2-1} e^{-x/2} dx_1 \dots dx_n$

## Part IV Limit Theorem

### Inequalities and Laws of Large Number

Markov's Inequality  $X$  有均值且非负, then  $\text{Prob}(X > a) \leq \frac{E[X]}{a}$  ( $\forall a > 0$ )

Chebychev's Inequality  $X, \mu_X, \sigma_X$ , then  $\text{Prob}(|X - \mu_X| > k\sigma_X) \leq \frac{1}{k^2}$

Proof:  $Y = (X - \mu_X)^2$ , then using Markov

依分布收敛 依概率收敛

几乎必然收敛  $\text{Prob}\{\omega: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(\omega) = X(\omega)\} = 1$  (几乎必然收敛  $\forall \omega \in \Omega$ )

Then Laws of Large Numbers

$\{X_i\}$  为独立同分布的随机变量, 均值为  $\mu$ , 则  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . 由  $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \mu$

### Generating Functions and Convolutions

Def:  $G_{ab}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n b^n s^n$  which is 生成函数 Def:  $C = a \times b : c_n = \sum_{i+j=n} a_i b_i$ .

Theorem:  $G_{X_1 + \dots + X_m}(s) = \prod_{i=1}^m G_{X_i}(s)$  where  $G_{X_i}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} s^{2n} \text{Prob}(X_i = 2n)$  独立  $\star$

连接  $G_{X+Y}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} s^y f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$  离散型是唯一

Def: moment generating function  $M_X(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n} f_{X,X}(2n)$  or  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$  iff  $E[e^{tX}]$

Properties:  $M_X(t) = 1 - M'_X t + \frac{M''_X}{2} t^2 + \dots$  If  $\frac{d^2 M_X(t)}{dt^2}|_{t=0} = M''_X$  用于求  $M''_X$

$$M_{X+Y}(t) = e^{tX} M_X(t)$$

$M_{X_1, X_2}(t) = M_{X_1}(t) M_{X_2}(t)$  要求  $X_1, X_2$  独立

随机变量取非负值时由经验函数唯一定

\* 已知所有矩, 可以唯一地确定分布 e.g.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}}$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)[1 + \sin(\arg x)]$  ( $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ )

### Central Limit Theorem

Then  $X_1, \dots, X_N$  独立同分布  $\lambda \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{\bar{X}_N - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \rightarrow$  normal distribution

Def: Standardization  $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$

标准正态分布的特征函数  $M_Z(t) = e^{t^2/2}$

Laplace

Fourier

定理 20.5.3 设矩母函数  $M_X(t)$  和  $M_Y(t)$  在 0 附近的一个邻域内存在 (即存在一个  $\delta$ , 使得当  $|t| < \delta$  时这两个函数都存在). 如果在这个邻域内有  $M_X(t) = M_Y(t)$ , 那么对于所有的  $u$  均有  $F_X(u) = F_Y(u)$ . 因为概率密度函数是累积分布函数  $F$ , 得得  $F$  的积分由  $M_X(t)$  给出, 而且对于  $F_X(x)$  的任一个连续点  $x$ , 均有  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} F_X(x) = F_X(x)$ .